

Today

Japan; U. S. A., Germany.
Two Wonderful Dogs.
Why We Dance.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

The British fortnightly classes Japan and America, with Germany a weaker third, as a menace to British industries and trade. The "extraordinary efficiency of highly paid American labor" and the "rapidly-growing ability of low-wage Japanese labor" worry the British writer.

The nations, having stopped killing one another, now begin a war of labor competition. American employers and capitalists should remember that labor must be well paid and contented. And labor must remember that "extraordinary efficiency" and the highest possible production are demanded for the sake of the country as a whole, and for the sake of the workers especially.

Every mechanic has heard his labor leader say "labor produces everything." It does not, far from it. The brain that invented the sewing machine produced more sewing in a few hours than a hundred million seamstresses with needles only could produce in centuries.

But this is sure: Labor produces all that labor GETS. And labor now demanding more than ever will have to produce more than ever or go without. One worker, on the average, exchanges his day's work for another man's day's work—minus the middleman's and employer's profit. A worker gets paid with another's work for one day's work of his own. Small day, small pay.

Sir John Sebright and Lord Erskine possessed dogs of extraordinary intelligence. Each bet the other that his dog within twelve months would learn a trick more wonderful than any trick learned by the other dog.

Lord Erskine's dog took a roast oyster out of the fire without burning itself. Sir John's dog carried a glass of wine without spilling a drop, to any gentleman indicated. The London Chronicle republishes this story.

Rich men have trained hawks and hounds to fly and run, horses to jump, elephants to kill criminals.

Curiously enough, they have never interested themselves much in the training of that most intelligent of all animals, the young human child. Consider what Lord Erskine and Sir John might have done had they picked out two children as carefully as they selected the two dogs to give them as careful training.

In Berlin the poor that have no homes will be sent to live in unoccupied rooms in big houses of rich people that have small families. That is one recent proposal for solving Germany's problem. They are building a million houses for returned soldiers also, at government expense.

In the American cities, magnificent houses are empty all summer, not far from great American slums where children crawl around in dirty gutters.

It will not be suggested seriously in this country that the miserable poor be allowed to live in the houses that are empty. And that would not be the way to solve the problem. It must be solved by lifting up, not pulling down.

But if such a plan were seriously suggested, with power behind the suggestion to carry it out, how quickly the prosperous would find the right way to solve the housing problem. How quickly they would tear down the slums, rebuild them properly; how quickly suburban villages would rise with adequate transportation facilities to take care of the women and children that need room to live.

The united dancing masters have decided that Government should regulate all dancing steps. That particular kind of social aesthetic movement called "shaking the shimmy" is compared by the dance professors to brandy among drinks, cocaine among remedies.

Dancing, especially violent dancing, has enabled human beings for more than a hundred thousand years to express emotion that they could not express in any other way.

The orange-outing howls and stamps when moved.

The Indian, with his snake dance, says things that he could not say in the Indian language.

The lady that invented the religion of the Shakers was filled with religious passion that she could express only by jumping and shaking until she fell exhausted. Thousands joined her because her way suited them. They wanted to prove religious fervor. "Shaking" proved it.

Motion and rhythm combined express the feelings of primitive human beings that have not yet learned to say what they really feel in words. You have seen a baby too young to talk shake and tremble with emotion. That is dancing.

It must be remembered that the human race needs to let off steam. It is better to have it dancing "the shimmy" than sulking, with its feelings bottled up. The things that human beings do in expressing their emotions publicly without restraint are usually less harmful than the things to which they may be driven in secret.

WEATHER:

Fair tonight and tomorrow.
Temperature at 8 A. M. 58 degrees.
Normal temperature for August 28 for the last thirty years, 73 degrees.

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FINAL
EDITION

President Starts Tour of Country Next Wednesday to Defend League

W.R. & E. REFLECTS UNION'S DEMAND

Lane Urges President to Call Labor Conference

SAYS PROMPT
ACTION ALONE
WILL AVERT
CRISIS IN U. S.

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary of the Interior,
who today urged
President Wilson to call
an immediate conference
of capital and labor.



STEEL STRIKE
NECESSARY TO
PROVE POWER,
WORKERS SAY

Yanks and Germans Battle In Silesia; Clash Twice

LONDON, Aug. 28.—American troops clashed with German troops in two conflicts at Sosnitz, in Silesia, last Saturday, according to dispatches received here today.

The Germans are reported to have crossed the frontier and engaged General Haller's Second division, which is formed exclusively of Poles recruited in the United States.

Four Germans were killed and eight wounded. One American in General Haller's force was wounded.

Continual sniping, serial bombing, and machine-gun fire is reported along the Silesian-Polish border.

Carnegie's Will Filed; Bequeaths \$30,000,000 To Friends and Charity

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The will of Andrew Carnegie, filed for probate at noon today, disposes of an estate estimated at between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

The will leaves Carnegie's real estate, works of art, and household goods to his wife. Financial provisions for Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller, were made during Carnegie's lifetime.

\$200,000 to University.

The sum of \$200,000 is left to the University of Pittsburgh.

In a statement issued simultaneously with the probating of the will, Ellhu Root, Jr., member of the law firm that acted for Carnegie said that during his life-time the philanthropist made gifts to charity aggregating \$350,000,000.

With regard to Mrs. Carnegie the will itself says:

"Having years ago made provision for my wife beyond her desires and ample to enable her to provide for our beloved daughter, Margaret, and being unable to judge at present what and how much my wife will best promote her happiness, I leave to her mother the duty of providing for her as her mother deems best. A mother's love will be the best guide."

Leaves Annuity to Taft.

The fourth article of the will contains many legacies, among which are bequests to charitable institutions.

The following article provides for bequests to relatives and friends. Among the latter are annuities of \$10,000 each to William Howard Taft and David Lloyd George and bequests of \$5,000 each to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

The fourth and fifth articles, Ellhu Root, Jr., said, were written in Carnegie's own handwriting. No mention is made in the will of the amount of estate invested in the United States Steel Corporation.

The bequests made in the will were:

Cooper Union of New York, \$80,000, making Carnegie's total gifts to that institution \$750,000.
Ruffalo fund of the Authors Club of New York, \$200,000.
Hampton Institute, Virginia, \$500,000.
Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., \$100,000.
St. Andrews Society, New York, \$100,000.

Other Requests.

In addition to the institutions named, bequests are made as follows:

Robert A. Franks, his secretary, the house and grounds now occupied by him at Llewellyn Park, N. J.
Mrs. L. M. Morris, his cousin and upon her death to her two daughters, the house and property in which they live.

George Irvine, a butler, a pension equal to half his salary.
Mrs. Nicol, a housekeeper, Nannie Lockerie, a nurse, and Maggie Anderson, a servant, a pension equal to half their present earnings.

All household servants of four years service, \$600 each; of eight years service, \$1,200; fifteen years service, \$2,000.

For servants and retainers at Skibo, sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

To each laborer at Skibo, sums ranging from \$50 to \$100.

Two years rental to every crofter at Skibo.

'JOHNNY' PERSHING (Sir John, in Europe) HEARS MISSOURI CALL TO FRIED CHICKEN DINNER AND HE CABLES HE'LL HURRY TO HIS OLD HOME TOWN TO BATTLE THE FOWL

LACLEDE, Mo., Aug. 28.—General John Joseph Pershing is coming home—home to Laclede, Linn county, Mo. A cablegram from the General to Mayor Edmund B. Allen promises that he surely will be here shortly after his return to the United States in September.

Great plans are in the making, but pomp, dignity, formality, and splendid things, which have marked entertainment for the General throughout the capitals of Europe, will be missing when he is received here.

The welcome will be a simple, old-fashioned Missouri homecoming, with singing, shouting, handshaking, and music and, for a fitting climax, much oratory and "fried chicken dinners on the ground."

"Will you introduce him as 'Sir John Pershing' and spill off the letters of the alphabet that properly follow his name?" Mayor Allen was asked.

"Sir John!" repeated the mayor, shaking with laughter. "Sir John—again he laughed. 'Say, I can't even say it without laughing. No sir. He's going to be plain Johnny. And that is just what he will want to be.'"

The mayor sent the following cablegram to the General: "Laclede, your old home, your boyhood friends and Linn county are calling you. When may we expect you home?"

Several days ago his answer came: "I have heard the call. Will be there after my arrival in the United States. Can't give you definite date now, but will let you know later."

Folks here feel certain October will be the month and are planning accordingly.

RED FRONT BROKEN IN SOUTH RUSSIA

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A crushing defeat has been announced to the Bolshevik army in south Russia.

The war office announced today that General Kaumtsov's cavalry, operating under General Denikin, has broken through the front of the red army south of Makarova, capturing 12,000 prisoners and disarming 20,000 red recruits.

The important city of Tambov has been captured and the Ukrainians (anti-Bolshevik forces) under General Petura are only a few miles from Kiev, capital of Ukraine.

White forces have occupied Bakhmach.

TAKEN BY THE ENEMY BEFORE MEALS AND NOW THE GOOD DISCIPLINE MAKES THEM SLEEP.

VOICES THREAT OF U. S. NEGRO REVOLT

"Violence, insurrection, and war" would occur in this country if negroes "continued to be deprived of liberty and equality" and "were singled out for inequality and oppression," William Monroe Trotter, a negro clergyman, of Boston, and secretary of the National Equal Rights League of the United States, declared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this afternoon.

Trotter said the negroes of the United States were "becoming more and more dissatisfied, that unrest and agitation were increasing among them."

He admitted, in behalf of his organization, a proposed amendment to the German treaty providing that allied and associated powers "undertake, each in its own country, to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all their inhabitants, without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion."

Another amendment was offered providing that the members of the League of Nations "undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control."

Joseph T. Thomas, another negro, of Cleveland, Ohio, urged that the United States become mandatory to Kamerun, land, one of Germany's former African colonies.

PRESIDENT TO
ANSWER FOES
DAILY WHILE
AWAY ON TRIP

RECOGNITION
REFUSED; PAY
BOOSTING
ON FARE RAISE

President Wilson will carry his fight for adoption of the peace treaty and league of nations covenant direct to the people beginning next Wednesday.

On that day, it was announced at the White House today, the President will leave Washington, and the following night his first speech of the two score or more he hopes to make will be delivered at Columbus, Ohio.

California in Mid-September.

From Columbus he will proceed to Indianapolis and on West, reaching the Pacific coast in mid-September. Immediately following announcement of the beginning of the President's tour, his Senatorial opponents began plans for speakers to follow him, and lay the opposition side of the treaty struggle before the people.

In addition to the speeches by Senators, who may go on before or after him, there will be daily State of the Union addresses, which, it is hoped, will be out of the Foreign Relations Committee and before the Senate at about the time the President leaves Washington.

Long-Distance Debate.

The President will thus be carrying on a long distance debate with his opponents.

The arguments that the President is expected to carry to the country have already been made in addresses to the Senate and in his conference with the Foreign Relations Committee at the White House.

The President on those occasions told the Senators there is no need, in his belief, for reservations or amendments to safeguard the Monroe doctrine and the control over domestic questions, which Senators say the treaty jeopardizes.

The Shantung settlement, in which the Pacific Coast is said to be particularly interested, the President believes, is the best that could be gotten at the peace conference, and he is expected to tell the people that China's rights are safeguarded by the League of Nations.

Amendments and reservations, the President is expected to say, will force reopening of negotiations and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

SENATE TO PROBE WAR RISK BUREAU

To Investigate Charges Red Tape Holds Up Compensation of Injured Yanks.

Investigation of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, as a result of charges that too much red tape interferes with just and prompt payment of compensation to persons injured in the naval and military services was ordered by the Senate today without debate.

When Senator Gore of Oklahoma called up the resolution demanding investigation of the bureau by a subcommittee, Senator McCumber of North Dakota withdrew his objection to it. Senator McCumber explained that he objected to it yesterday because he wanted time to find out if the House had ordered an investigation. Upon learning that the House had done nothing in regard to the bureau he said he favored immediate action.

Under the resolution the Finance Committee is instructed to "report such legislation as may be necessary to secure greater equality and justice in the payments of compensations under the act to persons who have been disabled in the naval and military service."

PERMANENT RANK FOR GEN. PERSHING

The House today passed the bill authorizing the permanent rank of general for John J. Pershing. The honor probably will be conferred at a joint session of Congress planned in Pershing's honor.

No action was taken to confer similar rank upon Chief of Staff March.

By BILL PRICE.

It began to look today as if the main issue of the Amalgamated trainmen of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, in the demands they have made upon that company, is to be recognition of that organization through insistence that the company make a new contract with Local 875 of the Amalgamated. This recognition of the union was today put forward ahead of the demands for an increase in wages averaging close to 50 per cent, although the grievance committee of the Amalgamated expects to take up with President Ham, of the company, each of the various demands that have been made.

Recognition Refused.

President Ham, unfortunately, but firmly refused to recognize the Amalgamated, but agreed to follow to the limit the principles of the War Labor Board, which require employers to confer with committees of employees to confer with committees of employees at all times.

The Amalgamated committee, composed of C. F. Cannon, business agent of Local 875 John G. Miller and Frank Dixon, met President Ham at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Ham handed the men a general statement expressing the attitude of the company toward the demands.

This statement was that the demands are either identical or substantially the same as those presented by the company and its employees to the War Labor Board last March.

The award of the War Labor Board, Mr. Ham pointed out, does not expire until October 1. There have been few changes in conditions since that award. The company sees no necessity of reopening the questions that were settled as recently as March last and as to the fulfillment of which there has been no complaint to the company. One complaint made to the War Labor Board by the employees against the company was withdrawn.

Conceded Slight Wage Boost.

Mr. Ham said the position of his company was that the Amalgamated was so well satisfied with the scale of wages in effect in March last that it did not make this scale a part of the dispute at that time, and insisted on the scale being incorporated in the award. This award was accepted by both sides, binding until October, next, at which time either side was allowed to reopen the questions that were formerly at issue.

So far as an increase in wages was concerned the company was willing to grant an increase, if given the revenues to do so, in proportion to what increase in living there had been since last March. Mr. Ham said, "If the wage scale was satisfactory then it ought also be satisfactory to base an increase on the increased cost of living to this time."

However, the company was utterly unable to pay any increase at this time or in the future unless given an increase in revenues.

Non-Blank Negotiations.

Although receiving the statement of Ham, the committee insisted it was instructed to take up at this first conference only the preamble and Section 1 and 2 of the agreement

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2.)

ALL MONTENEGRO IS SWEEPED BY REVOLT

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A revolution extending over the entire country has broken out in Montenegro, according to dispatches received here today.

The situation is described as serious. Fighting is widespread, with Serbian forces attempting to suppress the revolt. The Montenegrins have cut the railway running from Virbassar to Antivari.